LOCAL OPTION LAW IN PLAIN TERMS

Digest of the Measure Stripping It of Legal Phraseology and Making It Perfectly Plain to Every Layman.

Portland, May 6.—To the Editor of The Journal: You have already published a copy of the local option bill, which many people have read with interest. But some of them, like myself, not being lawyers, find it bothersome to get at all the points. I have no doubt that many of your readers would, like me, be pleased to see you print a clear synopsis of the bill without any of the wordy frills that get into such laws. There has been a good deal of discussion of this bill in my neighborhood and much to my surprise there has been a good deal of difference of opinion about what it really provides. I for one would like to know and I believe in giving the public a clear statement of the provisions of the bill you would be conferring a real favor upon more people than you might suspect.

JOHN H. SMITH.

The Journal may add that a number of verbal requests have come to it from a number of other sources. It therefore has had carefully prepared the following digest of the law which is brief enough to meet the needs of our correspondents and at the same time full enough to embod; the essential features of the law as it goes before the people for their verdict. We believe that the following synopsis of the bill will be read with interest and profit by every man, no matter what his business, who proposes to cast his vote next month:

Digest of Local Option Law.

Section 1. On a petition therefor, signed by not less than 10 per cent of the registered voters of any county, subdivision of a county, or precinct of a county, being filed with the county clerk of such county, the county court must order an election to be held at the time and in the entire district mentioned in such petition, to determinine whether the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited therein. In no event shall more than 500 petitioners, who are legal voters, be necessary upon any petition to require an election.

Section 2. The sale of pure alcohol for scientific and manufacturing purpposes, or wine to church officials for sacramental purposes, or the sale of alcoholic stimulents to be used as medicine in case of acute sickness, shall not be prohibited, but in case of a sale of alcoholic stimulents for sickness, it can only be sold on the written prescription of a regular physician, dated, signed and certified that he has personally examined the applicant, giving his name, and that he finds him acutely sick and in need of a stimulant. Only one sale can be made on each prescription, and when so sold the prescription must be endorsed by the druggist, "cancelled" with the date of cancellation, and it shall then be filed. Sales by registered druggists to registered druggists are not prohibited.

Dates of Election.

Section 3. The first election, if petitioned for, shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1904; and thereafter on the first Monday in June only of any year.

In every county, subdivision of a county or precinct thereof that shall return a majority vote for prohibition in November, 1904, the law shall take effect on the first day of January, 1905, thereafter, and in all succeeding elections the law shall take effect on the first day of July following the date of the elections.

Sections 4 and 5 prescribe the qualifications of voters, and that the regulations of the ordinary elections apply to elections under this law.

Section 6 gives the form of petition.

Section 7 gives the form of notice required, and posting thereof.

Section 8 refers to the form of ballot.

Section 9 provides that in all proceedings under the law, not particularly specified, the provisions of the general election laws shall apply.

As to County Elections.

Section 10 provides for ascertaining the result of the ballot; and if it is found that a majority of the votes in the county as a whole, or in any subdivision of the county as a whole, or in in any precinct of the county, are for prohibition, the court shall issue an order absolutely prohibiting the sale of liquor in the prescribed limits, subject to the exceptions, only, as hereinabove set out, until such times as the qualified voters therein at a regular election held for that purpose by a majority vote decide otherwise. The county court must issue an order of prohibition for each and every subdivision of the county as a whole voting for prohibition, notwithstanding the county as a whole voted against prohibition.

This section further provides that if the election is based on a petition for the county, or a subdivision thereof, it shall have the same effect as though it were a petition for an election in each individual precinct; and if the county as a whole, and the subdivisions, if any, mentioned in the petitions, as a whole, vote against prohibition, yet if any precincts vote for it, then in such precincts sale of liquor will be prohibited.

This section also makes it unlawful to give away any intoxicating liquor within the territory included in the prohibition order.

Section 11 provides that if the vote is against prohibition, the court shall make an order accordingly.

When Prohibition Prevails.

Section 12 provides that if any election result in prohibition for the county as a whole, or for any subdivision of the county, or any precinct of said county, no election can be held within the prohibition territory, except at an election for the entire county, before two years, and not then unless petitioned for.

Section 13 provides that if the second election results against prohibition, the court shall enter an order setting aside its previous order enforcing prohibition.

Section 14 provides that when prohibition has carried for the entire county, no election on the question of prohibition can be held in any subdivision or precinct thereof until it has been defeated at a subsequent election held for the entire county; nor in any case where prohibition has been carried in any subdivision of any county shall an election on the question of prohibition be held thereafter in any precinct of such subdivision until prohibition has been defeated at a subsequent election held for such entire subdivision.

Section 15 provides that if any one shall sell, exchange or give away, for the purpose of defeating the provisions of the law, any intoxicating liquors whatsoever, or in any way violate the provisions of the law, he shall be punished by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 10 nor more than 30 days, or by both such fine and imprisonment. If a person shall be convicted the second time of violating any provisions of the law, such person shall be punished for such second and each subsequent violation of the law by both such fine and imprisonment.

Evidence and Licenses.

Section 16 provides for the refunding of the proportion due on unexpired licenses where prohibition goes into effect.

Section 17 makes it the duty of the judges, the grand jury, the district attorney, and justices of the peace, to enforce the law.

Section 18. In any prosecution it is not necessary to state the kind of liquor sold, nor to describe the place where sold, nor to show knowledge of the principal to convict for the acts of an agent or servant; and persons to whom intoxicating liquors shall be sold in violation of the act shall be competent witnesses.

The issuance of a license or internal revenue special tax stamp by the federal government to any person for the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall be prima facie evidence that such person is selling, exchanging or giving away intoxicating liquors.

BAKERS MUST DEAL WITH W. C. FRANCIS

STRIKING JOURNEYMEN ARE COMPELLED TO TREAT WITH PRESIDENT OF INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE BY ACTION OF EMPLOYERS—WILL NOT ACCEPT TERMS.

To negotiate for a settlement of the strike the journeymen bakers will now have to deal with W. C. Francis, president of the Industrial Alliance, a local organization supposed to be a branch of the Citizens' Alliance. H. C. Hoffman, secretary of the union, says that Mr. Francis has served notice that the strike can be settled only by dealing direct with him.

Moreover, he made a proposition to the men to return to work, but explained that they would be obliged to work alongside of non-unionists. The proposal was rejected and the intimation made that the strike would continue indefinitely.

The union held its regular weekly meeting last night, but outside of the routine work no business of importance was transacted. Since the conference with Mr. Francis the strikers are of the opinion that the forces of the Citizens' Alliance have been arrayed against them and the cause they espcuse. But they state that they are not in the least disconcerted at the outlook. A number of them state that several of the employers are about ready to sign up with them, and they are of the opinion that no hesitancy would be manifested were it not for the fact that they are being held back by a few of the more pronounced opponents to the labor movement. If two or three of them should sign up, they declare that it would not be long until all the others would fall in line, despite the fact that Mr. Francis claims that he is the only one to consult in order to bring about a settlement.

It is also supposed by the striking leatherworkers that their employers are also members of the Industrial Alliance, but as yet Mr. Francis has not informed them of the fact. So far during the strike, they state, they have not sought to hold a conference with their former employers, but if they should take steps in that direction it is supposed by some of the members that they would also be referred to the president of the Industrial Alliance.

In an interview a short time ago Mr. Francis said that the organization, of which he is chief executive, was formed to protect the employers from any unreasonable demands made by the labor unions, and at the same time to put a stop to all forms of grafting, so far as it lay in their power. But he declared that the organization is not opposed to unions so long as they conducted themselves properly.

PREPARING FOR BAR MEETING.

(Journal Special Service.)

Lansing, Mich., May 7.—The Michigan State Bar association will hold its annual meeting in Lansing early next month and elaborate preparations are being made for the entertainment of the visitors who will be here from all parts of the state. Judge Richards of the United States court of appeals of Cincinnati will deliver the annual address. The membership of the association has increased materially during the last year and the coming meeting is expected to be the largest of the kind ever held in the state.

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LITTLE LING TI A PRECOCIOUS PUPIL

LING TI AND HER LETTER TO HER FATHER.

Rescued from one who kidnaped her and who purposed selling her into slavery for $1,800 one year ago this month, little Wing Ling Ti is today the pride of the receiving home of the Boys' and Girls' Aid society and is declared to be the best reader in the Portland public schools for one who has been a student for but six months. Her rapid advance to the fourth grade of the North Central school is said by Superintendent Gardner and Detective Hawley to be the most remarkable of any pupil ever placed in their charge. In writing she excels, and although she could not write one word when taken into the home, today she is capable of penning a plain, intelligible letter, as is shown in the accompanying illustration.

The latter part of last May Ling Ti, then but 12 years of age, was kidnaped from her father's home at the corner of Fourth and Burnside streets by Wong Lee. The latter had been a subject of charity at her father's house, and meanwhile had played the role of a deep-dyed villain. He concocted a plot that partially succeeded, in which Dr. Wing's wife and two sons should leave him and go to China, leaving Ling Ti, who was later to be stolen by him and sold into slavery in San Francisco's Chinatown, the price being $1,800. The plot was carried out almost to a successful termination, but in time to save little Ling Ti from a terrible fate the police were notified and Detective Hawley was placed on the case by Chief of Police Hunt.

From meager clues Detective Hawley ascertained that Wong Lee had kidnaped Ling Ti and had boarded a Southern Pacific train with her for San Francisco. Telegraphing ahead to Ashland, Or., he was successful in causing the arrest of the Chinese, and later went there and brought the culprit and his victim here. Wong Lee stood trial, was found guilty of the crime of kidnaping and sentenced to serve a term of one year in the Oregon penitentiary. His time will soon be up.

Then the problem of what to do with little Ling Ti presented itself, and upon recommendation of Detective Hawley, Municipal Judge Hogue committed her to the care of the Boys' and Girls' Aid society. A little later an effort was made to get her away from the receiving home, but the officials there would not hear of it, and determined to fight for her. This was because her father was unable to give per proper training and had no proper place to keep her.

From the very first Ling Ti liked the receiving home. It was clean, neat and comfortable—far different from what the little girl had been accustomed to, and she learned to love her surroundings. But, while engrossed in what to her was a world entirely new, she never forgot her father, mother or brothers, and often talks of them. Her father is well pleased with her progress, and says he wants her to be educated and go through "the big school," meaning the high school.

Ling Ti is supplied with nice clothes and plenty of sweet meats by her father. She disdains Chinese attire, and loves gorgeous and vari-colored ribbons of the American type. A letter to her father, recently written by her, is shown in the accompanying illustration.

ST. JOHNS WILL HAVE FLOUR MILL

W. V. JOBES IS EXCAVATING FOR A 400-BARREL PLANT IN THE THRIVING MANUFACTURING TOWN DOWN THE PENINSULA—TO BE COMPLETED THIS FALL.

St. Johns will have a flour mill.

Industries are now coming so fast to the little city that it takes much time to keep track of them. It has only been a few days since it was announced that the Portland Woolen Mills would rebuild its plant, and that it would be located at St. Johns instead of at Sellwood, the former location. The locating of this plant was a big feather in the cap of the city, but other and just as important industries are promised.

Within the past two or three years no less than nine large manufacturing plants have been located in St. Johns, among them being the Portland Veneering factory, employing 50 men; the Excelsior factory, which uses the by-products of the veneering plant and which employs 10 men; the Electric saw mill; the St. Johns Lumber company, employing 50 men; the George W. Cone Lumber company, employing 75 men; the St. Johns Porch Column factory, employing a number of men; the Port of Portland drydock; the Portland Woolen Mills, employing at least 150 men, and the newly announced flouring mill.

The flour mill will be built by W. V. Jobes, a well known flour mill man and late of the Inland Empire Milling company of Spokane. It will be a 400-barrel plant and will employ a large number of men. The company purchased one and one half acres of land along the water front of St. Johns, next to George Cone's mill, where the excavation work for the plant has already been completed. The work on the mill proper will begin at once. The proprietors expect to have it completed in time for use during the fall season.

BAND OF HORSES DROWN IN SNAKE

TREACHEROUS RIVER TAKES TOLL—MORE THAN 50 HEAD COUNTED—FEARS THAT HUMAN LIFE MAY HAVE BEEN SACRIFICED WHEN ANIMALS WERE LOST.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Enterprise, Or., May 7.—A band of horses has been drowned in Snake river and it is regarded as possible that human life may also have been sacrificed.

The news was brought here today by J. H. Dobbins, who counted more than 50 bodies of horses floating down the Snake river below the mouth of the Imnaha. He watched for some time endeavoring to learn whether the bodies of human beings might not be tangled in with the mass of dead horses but failed to make any such discovery.

All of the horses were evidently from a bred-up band, but the brands are unknown to any of the local stock or horsemen. The Snake river is unusually high as a result of the rains and it is supposed that the treacherous, and shifting bars and waters are responsible for the eradication of some crossing.

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WHOLE BURDEN ON CRIPPLED WIFE

DESERTED BY HUSBAND, COUNTY COURT WILL SEND HER TO NORTH CAROLINA — PIONEER FARMER DIES — HAZELWOOD CREAMERY BUILDING.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Pendleton, Or., May 7.—The county court and several of the citizens have been interesting themseves for the past few days with the case of Mrs. May Jones and children, who came here some time ago from North Carolina.

Last month the county court, at the request of the mother, took the children to the poor farm for a month in order to relieve her of their care while she made money enough to take the family back to North Carolina. Her efforts were in vain, owing to sickness.

Mrs. Jones was preceded to this county by her husband, who came to Walla Walla, where he secured work and then sent for his family. They reached Walla Walla several months ago. Shortly after that her husband left for California, where he was last heard of in Sacramento. He has sent no money of late, leaving the whole burden on the shoulders of the crippled wife.

It is the desire of Mrs. Jones to return to her father's home in North Carolina, and several residents, in conjunction with the court, will take action to secure the necessary funds for the trip.

Pioneer Is Dead.

O. M. Campbell, a pioneer farmer of Echo, died of consumption today.

The Hazelwood Creamery company of Portland has secured the American Hare Cannery building at Echo and will start a creamery at once.

Hats Removed in Church.

Following the suggestion of the East Oregonian, two months ago, the Christian church in this city posted notices in the church asking the women to remove their hats during the services. The second church in east Oregon to adopt this progressive and satisfactory rule is the Christian church of La Grande, which inaugurated the plan at a prayer meeting last night.

Chance of a Lifetime

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There's a general merchandise business in Ashwood, Oregon, that must be sold owing to ill health of member of firm. For the four lots, building and fixtures $3,500.00 is asked, subject to a

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Treated Mrs. B. G. Russell, a wealthy citizen, for spinal trouble. The patient was cured. The treatment engendered great confidence in the doctor on the part of her patient, and when, about a year ago, she found herself afflicted with rheumatism she longed for her former physician. Her disease becoming more acute each day, and finding no relief in the attendance of the old-time doctors, the lady packed up her belongings and came to Portland 10 days ago to be cured. And she is getting along finely. She will soon be well. Her pain has nearly left her and, like hundreds of others,

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